

DIX'S PRIMARY MESSAGE STARTS SENATE FIGHT

Majority Allows Itself To Be Manœuvred Into Refusing to Bring Out Direct Nominations Bills.

GOVERNOR URGES ACTION

Insists That Legislature Give Proper Consideration to Subject—Wants Ferris-Blauvelt Measure Widened.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Albany, July 18.—Insisting that the Legislature would give due and proper consideration to the subject of direct nominations, the Democratic majority in the Senate to-day went on record several times against that reform as embodied in various bills now before the Senate Judiciary Committee. Governor Dix's message urging a widening of the scope of the Ferris-Blauvelt bill, adopted by the "organization" as the official direct nominations measure, provoked the fight. Before it was over the majority had permitted itself to be manœuvred into a position of refusing to bring out the direct nominations bills, even one sponsored by Democrats, for consideration of the Senate, though talking loudly in favor of the principle.

The attitude taken by Senators Burd, Loomis, Saxe and other Democrats more or less independent on this issue was peculiar. They refused at first to vote with the Republicans in favor of motions by Senator Brackett designed to get the direct nominations bill out of committee. Finally Senator Brackett, by persistence and by concealing what he termed "a dose of direct nominations weak enough to suit the most delicate stomach," got five Democratic votes—those of Burd, Duhamel, Loomis, Roosevelt and Saxe. The others stuck solidly against any action tending to bring any direct nominations bill to a vote then.

When the Governor's direct nominations message was read, Senator Wagner made a formal motion for its reference to the Judiciary Committee. Senator Roosevelt proposed as an amendment that the message be referred to the Judiciary Committee and that the committee be instructed to report immediately a bill to conform to the Governor's recommendations. That started the fight.

Democrats Won't Be Hurried.

The organization Democrats may intend to pass "some kind" of direct nominations bill, but they don't intend to be hurried by any Republicans or establish insurgent Democrats. Senator Wagner, majority leader, protested vigorously against the Roosevelt suggestion. Senator Hinman was strong for it. He said a vote for it was equivalent to a vote for the Hinman bill which Governor Hughes advocated and which was before the Judiciary Committee. Senator Newcomb and Saxe, Democrats, also spoke for it. Grady and the organization Democrats contended that the motion was unprecedented and in effect was an affront to the committee. It was voted down 34 to 9. Those voting for it were Duhamel, Hinman, Loomis, Newcomb, Roosevelt, Saxe, Thomas, Wainwright and White.

Then Senator Brackett brought into action some big guns by moving as an amendment to the Wagner motion that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report forthwith the Hinman bill. This stirred up the Democrats. Grady made a point of order that it was really a motion to discharge the committee, but Lieutenant Governor Conway ruled against him. Senator Wagner protested that the subject of direct nominations was not before the Senate.

"When it comes up all these bills may be discussed and discussed seriously," said he. "Don't make this subject of direct nominations a joke."

"The question is before us, and has been before us since January 1, without much action," retorted Roosevelt. "This committee has three or four bills before it which any advocate of direct nominations could support. They haven't been reported yet. I will vote for any motion which will get them before us when we want them, not when the majority leader or whoever is behind him wants them."

Accused of Playing to Galleries.

"I hope no Senator will be so foolish as to think that Senator Roosevelt speaks for the Governor," countered Wagner, "for he doesn't." He accused Roosevelt and Newcomb of playing to the galleries in their pretended advocacy of direct nominations.

Sensor Ferris said that there was a lot of buncombe in the Brackett motion. Roosevelt and Newcomb declared that the unexpected message of the Governor had forced the curtain to rise a little early on the Democratic stage play of direct nominations and had showed all the machinery in full operation. Finally a vote was taken on Brackett's motion. It was lost—18 to 27. The only Democrats who voted for it were Roosevelt and Saxe. Burd and Loomis, both pledged to direct nominations, squirmed and voted against it. Brackett then moved that the Judiciary Committee report for the consideration of the Senate the Cobb bill, which, he said, would meet the Governor's idea entirely, as it did not abolish the state convention.

"If anybody in this Senate really wants to vote for direct nominations, he must vote for this motion," said Brackett. "This is as diluted a dose as will suit the most delicate stomach." Nevertheless, the result was little different. His motion was lost—17 to 28. Saxe didn't vote this time; Loomis voted for direct nominations.

As there had been much talk from the Democrats that these were "Republican bills," Brackett met them on that ground. He next made a similar motion for consideration of the Burd-Warren bill, a Democratic measure similar to the Hinman bill, applying to all officers from the Governor down. Grady, wishing to end at once all further talk of direct nominations, moved that Brackett's amendment lie on the table.

"Oh, I don't care on what technical

The Forbidden Way

By GEORGE GIBBS

The second instalment of this fine new serial plunges the reader into intrigue, social rivalry and high finance. See the next SUNDAY MAGAZINE of the

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

THE MAINE LAID BARE

Dregs in the Cofferdam Can Be Removed in Few Hours.

AFT PART MAY BE FLOATED

Newly Exposed Portion Yields Confirmatory Evidence of Exterior Explosion.

Havana, July 18.—The process of removing the water surrounding the wreck of the Maine was practically completed this evening, when the water level in the cofferdam had been lowered eighteen feet, leaving the wreck surrounded by islets of mud and small pools of green, slimy water, in which scuttled myriads of crabs and other small creatures. The soundings showed nowhere a depth in excess of four feet.

The dregs of water remaining in the cofferdam can be removed in a few hours, but the engineers are confronted with the infinitely more serious problem of removing the mud in which the remains of the battleship are embedded from a minimum of thirty-seven feet to a depth that can only be conjectured.

Although the water now is only two feet lower than in previous pumping operations, the revelations with regard to the shattered condition of the hull have been greatly enlarged owing to the lateral outspreading of the distorted frames and plating, especially in the forward section, where the principal force of the explosion was expended. The structure of the bow as far as frame eighteen is now exposed, permitting inspection of the plates, beams, ribs, etc., which, as has been shown conclusively, originally belonged to the structure of the double bottom now elevated to a height of about forty feet above the normal position, apparently giving confirmatory evidence of a tremendous exterior explosion.

Engineers Identify Parts.

To this view, however, the engineers in charge decline to commit themselves, merely admitting the identification of parts of the bottom of the ship.

In the confused mass of wreckage of the bow is to be seen a curved piece of steel. This is believed to be what English POWELLSON identified before the Sampson court of inquiry as part of the flat keel of the Maine. Mr. Ferguson, the naval constructor in charge of the examination of the wreck, declines to say whether he can fully confirm POWELLSON's identification, but says that adjacent plates and beams are unquestionably from the vicinity of the keel.

The wardroom and officers' quarters on the starboard side are exposed, but, owing to a considerable list the mud is level with the ceiling, precluding at the present time any possibility of exploration. The present intention is not to attempt to remove the trifling quantity of water within the cofferdam, but to make preparations to erect foundations for cranes and derricks with which to extract the heaviest parts of the wreckage, after which a means for removing the mud will be decided upon. The extensive excavations necessary may consume several months.

Among the developments as a result of the pumping to-day was the exposure of a section of the armor belt abreast the amidship superstructure. This is about level with the surface of the water in normal position, but separated from the forward portion of the belt, which doubtless was blown out.

Pots Half Full of Beans.

Exploration of the galley to-day resulted in the discovery of two pots, half full of beans, and other articles for kitchen use, some of which at first were believed to be human bones.

The hope of the discovery of the remains of many of the crew is diminishing, on account of the unexpectedly complete demolition of the berth deck.

The engineers are greatly pleased with the success of the coffer dam, which, in spite of much adverse criticism, is now resisting fully 95 per cent of the estimated maximum strain, with not the slightest sign of weakness. It is believed that the wreck will be ready for inspection by the board of inquiry within two months.

An interesting point which the engineers are now investigating is whether the bulkhead immediately aft of the central superstructure, where it is believed the hull was almost completely broken in half, remains in good condition, in which case it is believed little difficulty will be experienced in floating out the aft part of the ship.

SAY HEN LIGHTS HIS PIPE

New Trick Accredited to the Westchester Leghorn.

The white Leghorn hen owned by John Grohan, of Glenville, Westchester, which was said recently to have helped him build a chicken coop by holding the nails in its beak after he had smashed his finger, is alleged now to have learned a new trick.

It is said that when Grohan gets home after his day's work and sits in his easy chair on the porch the hen goes into the house, gets his bag of tobacco and pipe and brings them to him. Then when Grohan has filled his pipe, it is added, he puts a match in the hen's beak and she scratches it across the floor and then he lights his pipe.

Grohan declares he expects to teach the hen next to put out the match.

DEWEY'S SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

A Delicious Social Drink.

H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.

Advt.

THE SUGAR INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE AND ITS PRINCIPAL WITNESS.

From left to right—E. H. Madison, of Kansas; Asher C. Hinds, of Maine; H. M. Jacoway, of Arkansas; John E. Raker, of California; Thomas W. Hardwick, of Georgia (chairman); Flins J. Garrett, of Tennessee, and George H. Malby, of New York.



PICTURES HAVEMEYER AS DOMINATING SUGAR

W. B. Thomas Not Sure About Stars Marking Hiatus in Directors' Minutes.

COMPANY ABSORBED OTHERS

Peace at Present Between Sugar Concerns, He Tells Congress Committee, Because All Tired of Losing Money.

The dominating personality of the late H. O. Havemeyer in the business of the American Sugar Refining Company, and his almost absolute dictation of the policies of the company to an acquiescent board of directors during his life, were pictured in the testimony of Washington B. Thomas, chairman of the board of directors, who was on the witness stand all day yesterday at the first local sessions of the Congressional committee. The inquiry was transferred here from Washington for the convenience of local witnesses.

Mr. Havemeyer ruled over the destinies of the American company like a czar, according to the testimony of Mr. Thomas, and in the exact words of the witness "conducted the business of the corporation like a captain would his ship." Mr. Havemeyer strongly objected to any publicity of the affairs of the company and was backed up in this respect during his presidency of the company by the directors, the witness said.

While the policies of the Havemeyer regime had not been materially changed since Mr. Havemeyer's death, Mr. Thomas said that he had first suggested to the board of directors, and later put into effect, a plan for issuing a yearly report of the business to the stockholders and the public.

Mr. Thomas was careful to volunteer the statement early in his testimony that he did not wish anything he might say on the witness stand to be construed as a reflection on the business methods of Mr. Havemeyer.

Compliments the Directors.

Later in the day he modified his portrayal of the absolute sway of the former president of the company when he admitted, in answer to questions by Representative John E. Raker, that the directors, with the polite exception of himself, had always been strong minded men of keen judgment, and had had something to say about the affairs of the company on various occasions.

Representative Hardwick, as chairman of the committee, and Representatives Garrett and Raker, participated in the examination of the witness. They covered the ground from New York to San Francisco in an effort to bring out the relations of the parent company here to its subsidiaries in various parts of the country and the relations of the company to the independent companies.

In an endeavor to show that the American Sugar Refining Company was still reaching out for more power over the independent companies, Chairman Hardwick got the witness to partially admit that his company was actively interested in the suit recently brought by the National Sugar Refining Company in the Chancery courts of New Jersey against the holders of the common stock of the company.

Mr. Thomas testified that his company owned the majority of the preferred stock in the National company, and if the pending suit was successful his company would practically own the National company. Questioned further on this subject he said that he was in Cuba when the suit was instituted and did not know that the American company had retained counsel to press the suit for the plaintiffs, if it had done so.

Political Contributions.

Mr. Thomas and Representative Raker indulged in a spirited tilt at the afternoon session, when the Congressman suddenly asked the witness if he had ever been present at a meeting of the board of directors when the subject was discussed of contributions to the national campaign funds of either the Republican or Democratic party.

"I never was," replied Mr. Thomas, emphatically.

"Isn't it a fact that money was contributed to both parties for the campaigns for the purpose of keeping the American company out of trouble, which ever party was successful at the polls?" asked Mr. Raker.

"Never to my knowledge," replied the witness, hotly.

Representative Raker pressed the wit-



WASHINGTON B. THOMAS, Head of the American Sugar Refining Company. (Photographs by Paul Thompson.)

SAID TO HAVE AGREED ON NEW SUBWAY PLAN

Interborough to Make Another Offer at Board of Estimate Meeting To-day.

SHONTS DRAWS UP TERMS

Company Still Wants 9 Per Cent, but City Is to Get Equal Amount Before Profits Are Divided.

Although none of those interested were willing to affirm its truth, it was generally understood last night that an agreement had been reached between the representatives of the city and the officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company which stands an excellent chance of getting enough votes for approval at another special meeting of the Board of Estimate, to be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The conferees, who have worked so many long, weary weeks to bring about a settlement of the transit problem, hope that their goal will be reached through the board approving the new terms.

These terms will be formally presented in a new offer from the Interborough that should be ready for the members of the Board of Estimate this morning. An entirely new offer was necessary, as the Interborough some time ago formally withdrew the offer of December 5, with its subsequent amendments.

It is understood that not only will Controller Prendergast and Borough Presidents McAneny, Miller and Cromwell, who supported the idea at the informal poll on Monday, vote for the proposition at the board meeting to-day, but that Borough President Steers will also vote for it. His two votes will be just enough to turn the vote from 9 to 7 in favor of it. There are some who say it is not at all unlikely that Mayor Gaynor, finding he is in the minority, will swing into line also. President Mitchell of the Board of Aldermen last night was still unconvinced of the fairness of the Interborough's proposition, and will probably stick out against it to the last.

Although they changed its name yesterday to "preferential income," it is understood that the Interborough's proposition is still that it receive a 9 per cent guarantee on \$125,000,000 for the full term of the leases, but the company has yielded in several points. In the first place, the Interborough has consented to pool all the lines, the old with the new, instead of having a different basis of calculating expenditures and receipts on the old from the new. This does away with the dispute over the "car mile" or the "per passenger" method of computing income.

City May Have to Wait.

The company also agrees that after the 9 per cent demanded by it is taken out the city shall get the next 9 per cent. Some have figured that it would be about 1930 before the city could expect to get this return, but others declared that the pooling of the 17.2 per cent income on the present lines with the new lines ought to bring in a good amount over the 9 per cent, leaving something for the city from the start.

The former proposal of the Interborough was that after it had got its 5 per cent interest, 1 per cent sinking fund and 3 per cent profit the city should get its 4 1/2 per cent interest and 1 per cent sinking fund, and that all profits over and above that should be

JERSEY CITY REJECTS COMMISSION CONTROL

Opponents of New Government Plan Win by Majority of 1,483 Votes.

ONLY THREE WARDS FOR IT

Proposition Doubly Beaten, as It Lacked One Hundred of the Required 30 Per Cent Vote of Last Fall.

The commission government act was rejected at the special election in Jersey City yesterday. It was doubly beaten. It was 1,483 behind the anti on the vote cast and lacked about a hundred of the required 30 per cent of the vote cast last fall. The totals were: Against, 13,068; for, 11,585.

The close vote was a surprise, for the prediction had been that it would be overwhelmingly defeated. The Democratic leaders were alarmed at the early returns.

The first complete returns were from the 12th Ward, where it was expected only a corporal's guard would cast ballots for the act. It is the ward in which German-Americans are numerous, but the German organizations had openly declared their opposition. The political organizations, too, had been active in the ward. The returns showed the vote had been light and that the anti had carried the day by only 219.

The three stalwart Republican wards, the 7th, 8th and 9th, turned out well. They contributed about half of the total vote for the act and a large excess over the anti. They were the only three wards which voted for the acceptance.

These wards are largely populated by what is known as the "silk stocking" element. A good many voters in these wards came back from the country, where they are spending the summer or taking a vacation, in order to cast their ballots.

The Commission Government League wanted to have the election held in the fall, at the time of the primary elections, but Sheriff Kelly thought it would be better to hold the election separate from the others, and he got up a petition which was signed by more than thirteen thousand voters, demanding that an election be held now.

The league also got up a petition calling for an election in the fall and contended that it had received eight thousand signatures, the number required under the Walsh act, but the petition was never filed.

The vote by wards follows:

First Ward, 221 for, 1,365 against; 2d Ward, 224 for, 1,927 against; 3d Ward, 365 for, 1,237 against; 4th Ward, 567 for, 1,120 against; 5th Ward, 396 for, 726 against; 6th Ward, 643 for, 805 against; 7th Ward, 1,885 for, 778 against; 8th Ward, 2,762 for, 1,075 against; 9th Ward, 2,062 for, 847 against; 10th Ward, 804 for, 1,041 against; 11th Ward, 924 for, 1,196 against; and 12th Ward, 732 for, 951 against.

GIRLS CONFESS TO BURGLARIES.

New Haven, July 18.—A series of burglaries, which have baffled the police in this city and surrounding towns, have been cleared up by the arrest of three girls—Fillina and Mary Ragazzino and Christina Carisi, all of this city. The girls, the eldest of whom is sixteen years old, have confessed to robbing twenty homes. Their average theft amounted to about \$30.

TWO NIGHTS TO THE ROCKIES. Rock Island's "Rocky Mountain Limited" provides every luxury of travel. Direct to Colorado Springs and Denver. Tickets and booklets, 401 Broadway. Adv.

FINDS FIVE CHOLERA CARRIERS, DOTY SAYS

Isolates Them, Preventing Invasion of Millions of the Disease Germs.

NO DEATHS NOR NEW CASES

Mayor and Federal and City Medical Experts Will Make Inspection of Quarantine with Dr. Doty To-day.

Upon the authority of Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port, it was announced last night at Quarantine that the test tubes of the Health Officer's staff have protected New York City, and therefore the country as a whole, from a possible invasion of Asiatic cholera by five so-called carriers of the disease, in themselves well, but bearers of millions of bacteria.

Their presence was made apparent yesterday, according to a statement issued at Quarantine late last night, as the result of the individual bacteriological examinations instituted in the case of every person detained at Hoffman Island, a precaution that was most unusual.

Their discovery, combined with the failure of additional cases of cholera to develop at Quarantine, caused Dr. Doty to regard the future prospect as brighter than at any time within the last week.

Had merely the ordinary preventive measures against an invasion of cholera been taken by the Health Officer, all persons not developing the disease within a period of detention would have been released.

The five cases, which gave no other indication of the disease than the undeniable evidence of the bacteriological examinations, were immediately segregated from other immigrants under surveillance and housed in the Swinburne Island Hospital.

Dr. Doty's Statement. The official statement issued by the Health Officer last night follows:

During the last forty-eight hours no further cases of cholera have developed at Hoffman Island. At Swinburne Island hospital no deaths from cholera have occurred in the last two days. In accordance with the plan agreed upon by Surgeon General Wyman, of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, and Dr. A. H. Doty, routine bacteriological examination of well people detained at Hoffman Island has been undertaken, and so far five cholera carriers have been discovered. These cases show no symptoms of cholera, but have been transferred from Hoffman Island to Swinburne Island.

Inspection by Experts To-day.

An inspection trip to note conditions with regard to the cholera situation at Hoffman Island will be made to-day by Mayor Gaynor, Dr. Von Ezelor, who has been in charge of the United States Marine Hospital at Mobile; Dr. Herman M. Biggs, general medical officer of the New York City Department of Health, and Dr. Leland Eggleston Cofer, bacteriological expert from the staff of Dr. Walter Wyman, surgeon general of the United States, all of whom will be the guests of Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port.

Health Commissioner Lederle, Dr. Biggs and Dr. Cofer called on Mayor Gaynor yesterday afternoon with regard to cholera conditions in the port of New York and the precautions that should be followed to prevent persons called "cholera carriers" from coming ashore. The object of the visit was to arrange for concerted action by federal, state and city authorities.

Mayor Gaynor was discovered by his guests in his office at the City Hall reading Dr. Doty's book on the treatment of cholera cases, and said he had been watching the cholera situation at Quarantine with intense interest for several days.

MORE RECORDS MISSING

Cholera Main Theme, However, at Quarantine Hearing.

There were no new cases of cholera at Quarantine yesterday, but Charles Dushkind, attorney for the complaining immigrants at the investigation of Dr. Doty's administration, produced five new bills for coal, purchased from one John D. Marston, amounting to \$4,047.15, for which the chief clerk testified before Charles N. Bulger, the Governor's commissioner, there were no records of written orders in his office, nor were there any records, so far as he knew, to show when or where the coal was delivered.

The vouchers were approved for payment by Dr. Doty. The bills themselves did not show the O. K. of any person.

The witness was Maurice J. Doyle, chief clerk at Quarantine. The many attempts of Commissioner Bulger and Charles Dushkind to get an insight into the reasons why John D. Marston, at No. 1 Broadway, without printed billhead or coal yard, could apparently obtain prices on coal for Quarantine at 35 cents a ton less than wholesale dealers would quote brought no results beyond intensifying the stupidity of Mr. Doyle's store.

The bills bore dates between August 19, 1909, and March 13, 1911. Doyle said he had had nothing to do with the order cases among them, but produced order No. 1,064 to cover one invoice, dated January 1, 1911, for \$281.69 for coal bought from the same Marston.

But when Doyle was asked for the order for Marston's bill of March 13, 1911, for \$713.35, he said:

"There seems to be a space between February 23 and March 24, 1911. The order book falls to show anything."

"Let me see the space," said Mr. Dushkind. "The numbers run consecutively, don't they?" asked Dushkind. "That is—order No. 1,200 is shown on February 23, in this book, and order No. 1,201 is shown on March 24. How do you account for that?"

A faraway look was Doyle's only answer. All orders for that month have disappeared.

It was the same with a bill amounting to \$266.16, under date October, 1910, rendered by a department store. Doyle could find no order for consignment,